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The wharf is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers from the city and is built out from the narrow peninsula before mentioned. This narrow strip is cut in one place by a bridge and has the bay on one side and the sea on the other. There are also some small lagoons near the pier, but they are brackish and contain fish.

I have found no *Anopheles* mosquitoes in the city nor on the wharf, but they are present in the suburbs of Mangas, Cabrero, and Pie la Popa. No *Stegomyia calopus* were found on the pier.

The pier is about 110 meters long and has a warehouse covering one-half of it. On the shore beside the track is another large building used exclusively for coal.

On the pier are a large cistern and 4 water barrels that are filled from a pipe connected with the city mains. The cistern is also connected with the roof and receives rain water. The water is changed frequently and I found no larvæ.

From city wall to wharf there are three houses, one about 200 meters from the track, one small store close to it, and another house about 30 meters distant. They are all over 200 meters from each other and the closest to the wharf is 800 meters. The mainland on either side and across the bay is fully 1,000 meters from any part of the wharf. Passengers and freight are carried to wharf by railroad cars. Employees and laborers also go to and from the wharf in this way. Traffic with the interior is maintained by means of the railroad, which touches the Magdalena River at Calamar, a river port 105 kilometers distant from this city. Through this port passes the remainder of trade of Colombia, about 40 per cent, the other 60 per cent passing through Barranquilla.

I made a visit of inspection to Calamar and found it in the same general sanitary condition as Cartagena. Mosquitoes, both *Anopheles* and *Stegomyia*, are present.

The prevailing disease is malaria, though there appears to be little sickness of any kind present. The population of this city and province are generally immune, the only persons suffering being those from the high altitudes of the interior.

I find the last yellow fever reported a year ago this month. At that time a body of troops came down from Bogota; many soon became infected with yellow fever and a large number died. They were immediately removed again to the high country and the quarters, forts, and near buildings fumigated and no cases have been reported since that time.

Smallpox is present, though not reported in the list of deaths.

Leprosy is also present, but it is stated that all cases are confined in the lazaretto. I am making further investigations as to correctness of statement that all cases are so confined.

COSTA RICA.

Reports from Limon, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended August 10, 1907. Estimated population, 6,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Heavy rains continue. There are very few mosquitoes and the town is kept clean.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 4	Esparta	Boston	44	7	0	0
5	Prinz Aug. Wilhelm..	New York	122	90	10	0
6	Zent	do	55	0	0	0
7	Corinto	New Orleans	23	2	13	0
8	Karen	do	22	0	11	0
9	Miami	New York	48	2	0	0
9	Antonio Lopez	Ponce	127	64	185	0
10	Imperator	New Orleans	22	4	0	0
10	Bertha	do	23	2	0	0

Six bills of health for Panaman ports viséed.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Stegomyia calopus present—History of yellow fever cases—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marsillan reports, August 15, 19, and 21: Week ended August 17, 1907. Bill of health issued to 1 vessel going to a port in the United States.

Crews inspected	28
Passengers	None.
Immune certificate issued	1

The only quarantinable diseases in the city are yellow fever and leprosy.

Sanitary condition of the city, infected. Yellow fever made its appearance here the beginning of this month. The *Stegomyia calopus* are plentiful in all quarters of the city.

The yellow fever situation was better for two days, but it has again become serious.

Origin of yellow-fever infection continues unknown.

The temperature in the city in daytime has been from 82° to 84° F. in the shade. Colder during the night.

August 21. One case, Spaniard, confirmed to-day, was announced as suspicious by cable on the 17th. Total number of cases to date, 22—twelve Americans, 10 Spaniards. Total number of deaths to date 4—3 Americans, 1 Spaniard. No new case reported among American troops to-day. No doubtful cases nor deaths to-day. Total recoveries to date, 10; under treatment, 8.

August 23. One case, a Spaniard. No deaths. Official report to-day total number of cases to date, 23; recoveries, 11; deaths, 4; under treatment to date, 8; doubtful cases, 6; only 1 American soldier ill; rest almost convalescent.

August 24. Two new cases, Spaniards, to-day. No deaths. Total cases to date, 25; recoveries, 12; deaths, 4; under treatment to date, 9; doubtful cases, 7.

August 26. Five new cases among Spaniards to-day. No deaths.

August 27. No new case of yellow fever to-day. One death reported to-day, Spaniard. Total cases to date, 30; recoveries, 15; deaths to date, 5; under treatment, 10.